CONSTRUCTION

VIEWGRAPHS

FEDERAL ACQUISITION INSTITUTE

CURRICULUM OF PROCUREMENT TRAINING COURSES

CURRENT THROUGH FAC 90-26

OFFICE OF ACQUISITION POLICY
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTING

FAI

Federal Acquisition Institute

CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

In Terms of Time

In Terms of Dollar Value

TERMS of TIME

- Short Term (Immediate)
- Intermediate (Within a year)
- Long Range (5 year budget cycle)

TERMS of DOLLAR VALUE

- Minor (Under 1.5 million)
- Major (Over 1.5 million)

FIVE YEAR CYCLE FOR LONG RANGE PROJECTS

MILESTONES

EVENTS

Guidance

Design

Budget

Program

Execution

FIVE YEAR CYCLE FOR LONG RANGE PROJECTS

MILESTONES

EVENTS

Guidance

Design

Budget

Program

Execution

Need Identified

Concept A/E

Funding

Congress Oks

CBD / Award

CONSIDERATIONS

- 1. Project must be designed in accordance with applicable codes and standards.
- Plans and specifications must be tailored to client's needs and varying conditions.

3. Must be properly sequenced.

ACQUISITION PLANNING DEFINED

FAR 7.101

"The process by which the efforts of all personnel responsible for an acquisition are coordinated and integrated through a comprehensive plan for fulfilling the agency need in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. It includes developing the overall strategy for managing the acquisition."

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT TERMS

- Traditional Lump Sum
 - Design Build (Turnkey)
 - Job Order Contracting (JOC)
 - Packaging
 - Combination Lump Sum, Unit Price
 - Term Contracts
 - Demolition (Service or Construction)

A/E CONTRACTING DECISION CRITERIA

- Size and complexity of the project
- Schedule constraints
- User needs
- Procurement strategy
- Funding constraints
- Availability of design criteria
- Availability of existing / term contract
- In-house capabilities

BROOKS ACT

- Uniform Selection Procedures
 - Selection Board
 - Selection Authority
- Definition of Professional Services
- Names and Qualifications Revealed
 - Professionals employed by A/E firm
- Announcement A/E Contract Awards

OTHER ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

All Impact Statements Filed.

All Necessary Permits Obtained.

Environmental Issues Addressed.

If real estate is not under U.S. ownership, provisions made to complete transactions to purchase property, including any easements.

REQUIREMENT FOR REVIEW

FAR 14.202-6

"Each Invitation for Bids shall be thoroughly reviewed before issuance to detect and correct discrepancies or ambiguities that could <u>limit competition</u> or result in the receipt of <u>nonresponsive bids</u>."

Contracting officers are responsible for the reviews.

SPECIFICATIONS

present: QUALITY

(Technical & Legal Requirements)

DRAWINGS

present: FORM

(Visual & Graphic Requirements)

PURPOSE OF: GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

"To Standardize the Scope and Format of a Construction Project."

NAME THAT DIVISION

Metal Storage Shelving

Site Lighting (Temporary)

Gutters & Downspouts

Temporary Lighting

Metal Stairs

Weatherstripping & Seals

Exposed Aggregate Concrete

Structural Precast Concrete

Highway Paving

Gas Turbine Generators

12

1

7

1

5

7

3

13

2

11

CSI SPECIFICATION DIVISION FORMAT

PART

General Information

PART

Products & Materials

PART III

Execution of Work

PART I

GENERAL INFORMATION

- References for the Specification
- Description of the Project
- Submittals Required
- Drawings
- Matters of Safety

PART II

PRODUCTS & MATERIALS

- Descriptive Information
- Acceptable Manufacturers
- Mixes
- Fabrication

PART III

EXECUTION OF THE WORK

- Workmanship
- Installation
- Testing Requirements
- Inspection
- Quality

TYPES OF SPECIFICATIONS

SEISMIC CRITERIA: All equipment furnished and installed under this contract shall be designed to resist seismic forces and shall be suitably anchored to structural foundations and structural support members so as to preclude sliding or overturning under seismic loading. All piping systems shall be braced or restrained to preclude damage or permanent deformation under seismic loadings.

TYPES OF SPECIFICATIONS

VERTICAL RUNS OF PIPE not over 15 feet long shall be supported by hangers placed not over one foot from the elbows on the connecting horizontal runs, or as indicated on the drawings.

TYPES OF SPECIFICATIONS

VERTICAL RUNS OF PIPE over 15 feet long but not over 60 feet long and not over 6 inches in size, or not over 30 feet long and not over 12 inches in size, shall be supported on heavy steel clamps. Clamps shall be bolted tightly around the pipes and shall rest securely on the building structure without blocking.

SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAMS IMPACTING CONSTRUCTION

1. Small Business Set Asides

2. SBA 8(a) Set Asides

3. Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program

NON-COMPLIANCE WAIVER

FAR 28.101-4(c)(3)

"The amount of the bid guarantee submitted, although less than that required by the solicitation's maximum quantity offered, is sufficient for a quantity for which the offeror is otherwise eligible for award. Award to the offeror shall not exceed the quantity covered by the bid guarantee."

UNREASONABLE PRICES

- Determination based on comparison:
 - Bid prices
 - Past procurement history
 - Current market conditions
- Cancellation is a proper exercise of agency discretion when bids exceed the Government estimate.
- Determination as to <u>unreasonableness</u> of price will be sustained by the courts barring bad faith or fraud.

FEATURES OF CQC

CONTRACTOR MUST:

- 1. Establish a Separate Control Organization
- 2. Furnish Quality Control Plan
- 3. Maintain Records of All Actions

DESCRIPTION OF CQC PLAN

- Structure of QC Organization
- Personnel Assigned to QC Organ.
- Head of the QC Organization
- Submission of <u>Submittals</u>
- Control & Testing Procedures
- Reporting Procedures

SUBMITTAL REGISTER

LISTING REQUIRED BY CONTRACT:

- Shop Drawings
- Manufacturer's Literature on
 - Materials
 - Equipment
- Certificate of Compliance
- Samples

NETWORK ANALYSIS

GRAPHIC DISPLAY OF HOW & WHEN

- 1. Includes All Activities
- 2. Schedule for Directing Work
- 3. Approved by CO
- 4. Requires Monthly report

SCHEDULE

FAR 52.232-5

"The contractor shall furnish a breakdown of the total contract price showing the amount ... for each principal category of work, ..'

Intent is to have schedule which results in accurate progress payments from easily measured field progress in each work category.

BAR CHART

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES

- Simple to Use
- Inexpensive
- Easy to Understand

Shows only a limited degree of dependency

CRITICAL PATH

ADVANTAGES

DISADVANTAGES

- Used by Courts
- Interdependent
- Cause & Effects
- Impacts/Delays
- Used to Negotiate
- Separate Float

- Calculations are tedious in claims & time consuming if done manually.
- GI-GO network only as good as data put into computer.

VG 5-3

RULES on SUBSTITUTIONS

1. Non-availability.

2. Contractor cannot perform.

3. Proposed equipment or material fulfills purpose intended.

GOOD FAITH EFFORT

• Willful or intentional failure to perform in accordance with the plan, or

Actions to frustrate the plan.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

ARTICLES MATERIALS SUPPLIES:

- brought to the construction site
- for incorporation into the

Building or Work

DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

1. <u>Unmanufactured construction material mined or produced in the U.S.</u>

2. Construction material manufactured in the U.S., if the cost of its components mined, produced, or manufactured in the U.S. > 50% of the cost of all its components.

COMPONENT

Articles, Materials, Supplies

- brought to the work site
- preassembled
- emergency life safety systems

LABOR LAWS

- 1. Davis Bacon
- 2. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards
- 3. Copeland Anti-Kickback
- 4. Equal Employment Opportunity
- 5. Fair Labor Standards
- 6. Occupational Safety and Health
- 7. Service Contract Act

LABOR LAW APPLICATION

DETERMINED BY:

1. NATURE of the CONTRACT

2. \$ AMOUNT of the CONTRACT

CWHSSA

Requires Overtime Pay Rate of 1 & 1/2 Hours of **Basic Hourly Pay for** Working More than 40 Hours per Week

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

DAVIS BACON	 Termination Withhold monies due Debarment up to 3 years Pay wages & liquidated damages 			
FLSA				
CWHSSA	• Liable for unpaid wages			
	 Liquidated damages to Gov't. 			
	• Funds may be withheld			
COPELAND ANTI-KICKBACK	• Fines up to \$5000 or prison			

CHECK IS "IN THE MAIL"

 Each <u>Progress Payment</u> is due 14 days after receipt of proper invoice.

Retainages, 30 days after release.

 Final payment, 30 days after invoice, or Gov't acceptance, whichever is later.

EXCEPTIONS

Disagreements over Quality of Work

Invoice not Properly Prepared

CONTRACTOR CERTIFIES

THAT:

- 1. Dollar amounts constitute performance.
- 2. Past subcontractor payments have been timely, and will be with current invoices.
- 3. Dollar amounts do not include any planned subcontractor withholdings.

3 LEVELS of INSPECTION

1. No Formal System (contracts under \$25,000).

2. "Inspection of Construction" (basic clause).

3. Contractor Quality Control (detailed CQC system).

CONSTRUCTION MANAGER DUTIES

- 1. Determine that Work is Done i/a/w the Contract.
- 2. Guard against Defects & Deficiencies.
- 3. Require Special Inspection & Testing.
- 4. Reject Non-conforming Work.

TYPES OF INSPECTIONS

OFFSITE

INTERIM

OCCUPANCY

JOINT

PRE-FINAL

FINAL

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

- \$10,000: If Contract was T for D.
 - If any Element of Performance was Unsatisfactory or Outstanding.*

\$100,000: If Contract was T for C.*

\$500,000: All Contracts.

^{*} Agency thresholds

RUSH PROJECT CALENDAR

NEG	FRI	FRI	THU	WED	TUE	MON
8	7	6	5	4	3	2
16	15	14	13	12	11	9
23	22	21	20	19	18	17
31	30	29	28	27	26	24
38	37	36	35	34	33	32

DELAY ANALYSIS

1. DETERMINE ACTUAL PERIOD

- sequence events
 - establish duration
 - use proper manning levels

2. PRICE THE COSTS

labor

material escalation

- storage
- unabsorbed overhead
- interest

DISRUPTION ANALYSIS

1. STUDY COSTS OF

- idle labor
 - idle equipment
 - inefficiencies from delay

2. PRICE THE COSTS

labor

material escalation

- storage
- unabsorbed overhead
- interest

THREE TYPES OF DELAYS

EXCUSABLE

NOT COMPENSABLE, ALLOWING TIME, BUT NO MONEY

- Acts of God
- Strikes
- Disputes

- Unusually severe weather
- Sovereign acts of Government
- Subcontractor delay

THREE TYPES OF DELAYS

COMPENSABLE

ALLOWING FOR BOTH TIME AND MONEY

- Constructive suspension.
- Constructive acceleration.
- Suspension ordered for an unreasonable time.

THREE TYPES OF DELAYS

INEXCUSABLE

ALLOWING NEITHER TIME NOR MONEY

- Fraudulent, malicious, or bad faith conduct.
- Neglecting to order equipment or material.
- Employing an insufficient number of workers.

FIELD OFFICE OVERHEAD

COSTS OF MAINTAINING ONSITE OPERATIONS

- Salaries: Timekeepers, Clerks, Supervisors
- Trailers/Sheds: Rental or Ownership
- Office Equipment or Supplies
- Utilities, Telephones, Sanitation Facilities
- Rental and Maintenance of Automobiles

HOME OFFICE OVERHEAD

INDIRECT COSTS (G&A) TO KEEP HOME OFFICE FUNCTIONING

- Salaries
- Rent
- Electricity
- Bidding Costs
- Postage
- Travel

- Insurance
- Depreciation
- Advertising
- Professional Fees
- Supplies
- Bookkeeping

OVERHEAD

UNABSORBED vs. EXTENDED

UNABSORBED:

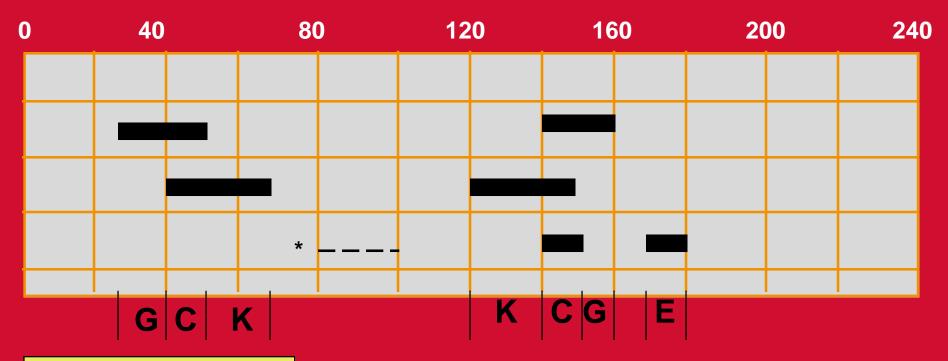
Seeks to compensate contractor for overhead which was <u>not</u> allocated to the contract.

EXTENDED:

Seeks recovery for overhead allocated to the contract in subsequent allocating periods.

1. Sketch Out "History" of the Project:





K = **Contractor**

G = **Government**

C = Concurrent

E = Excusable

* Strike is not a delay since it happens during the float time.

2. Determine the Following:

ANSWER

a. Contractor Caused Delays

40 Days

b. Government Caused Delays

20 Days

c. Concurrent Delays

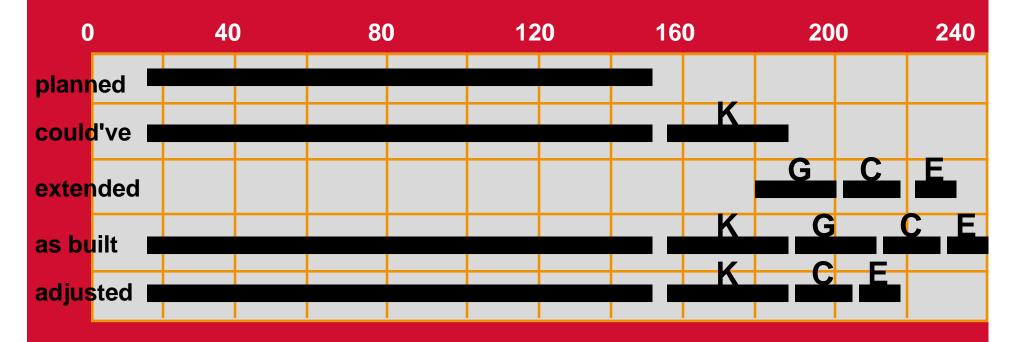
10 Days

d. Excusable Delays

20 Days

3. Draw the Time Analysis Schedules:





K = Contractor

G = **Government**

C = Concurrent

E = Excusable

4. Determine the Following:

ANSWER

a. Days Time Extension 50 Days
 b. Days Extended Overhead 20 Days
 c. Days Liquidated Damages 10 Days

SOURCES OF MODIFICATIONS

1. USER ORIGINATED

EXAMPLES

2. FIELD ORIGINATED

EXAMPLES

3. OTHER

SOURCES OF MODIFICATIONS

1. USER ORIGINATED

- Changing Needs
- May need Suspension of Work
- New Money for Additions or Changes

2. FIELD ORIGINATED

- Differing Site Conditions
- Price Adjustments for Estimated Quantities
- Design Deficiencies
- Ambiguities in Plans and Specs
- VECPs Delays Change Orders

3. OTHER - Liquidated Damages Assessment

PREFERENCE FOR THE BILATERAL MODIFICATION

FAR 43.102(b)

"Contract modifications, including changes that could be issued unilaterally, shall be priced before their execution if this can be done without adversely affecting the interest of the Government. ...at least a maximum price shall be negotiated unless impractical." **VG 8 - 3**

DISADVANTAGES of ISSUING:

"AFTER the FACT" MODIFICATION

- Transfers Risk from Contractor to Government.
- Fosters a Condition Bordering on Cost-Plus-Percentage-of-Cost.
- Makes Proper Financial Management Uncertain.

VG8-4

CHANGES

FAR 52.243-4

"(a) The Contracting Officer may, <u>at</u> <u>any time</u>, without notice to the sureties, if any, <u>by written order</u> designated or indicated to be a change order, <u>make</u> <u>any changes in the work</u> within the <u>general scope</u> of the contract..."

GUIDELINES IN DETERMINING SCOPE

- Complex technical projects: expect more changes in scope.
- Time: not been considered a factor.
- Number of changes: not been considered a factor.
- Defective Government specs. having a significant impact on the work

TYPES OF CHANGES

- Specifications and Drawings
- Method of Performance
- Government Furnished Property
- Acceleration

UNFORESEN CONDITIONS

Big Time Changes Usually Result In:

- Big Time Money and
- Big Time Extensions

SUSPENSION OF WORK

FAR 52.212-12

"(c) A claim under this clause shall not be allowed (1) for any costs incurred more than 20 days, before the contractor shall have notified the Contracting Officer in writing..."

CONTINGENCIES IN CHANGE PROPOSALS

- 1. Lack of Firm Plans & Specs.
- 2. Unusual Nature of the Change.
- 3. Lack of Information on Labor Force.
- 4. Lack of Time to Prepare Proposal.
- 5. Losses not Covered by Insurance.
- 6. Lack of Confidence in Estimate.
- 7. Uncertainity as to Impact Costs.

EXCEPTIONS TO:

"FINAL ACCEPTANCE" BEING FINAL.

- Latent Defects
- Fraud
- Gross Mistakes Amounting to Fraud
- Invoking Other Remedies

ELEMENTS OF: A CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE

- 1. CHANGE
- 2. EXPENSE
- 3. ORDER
- 4. WRITTEN NOTICE

CONSTRUCTIVE ACCELERATION

- 1. One or More Excusable Delays.
- 2. Notice Received.
- 3. Governm't Denial of Time Extension.
- 4. Order by Governm't to Accelerate.
- 5. Notice by Contractor that Order is Considered an Acceleration.
- 6. Incurrence of Added Costs.

Classic Constructive Acceleration

1 Year Contract Schedule 1 Month
Extension
Entitlement ----/-*---/----/----/
(1 mo. strike) (1
mo. of ext. entitlem't)

- * Government Directs Contractor:

 "Meet Original Schedule."
- * Government Says: "Don't Submit Time Extension Request-Won't be Granted."

COST CLASSIFICATIONS

1. VARIABLE

Costs that Vary <u>Directly with the Workload</u> of the Contract.

2. FIXED

Costs that the Contractor Incurs Simply by <u>Being in Business</u>.

3. SEMIVARIABLE

Neither Entirely Variable nor Fixed.

CONTRACTING OFFICER'S DECISIONS

- 1. Review Facts
- 2. Obtain Legal Assistance
- 3. Coordinate with All Offices Involved
- 4. Prepare a Written Decision

CONTRACT DISPUTES ACT

For Contractor Claims < \$50,000:

Within 60 days, Contracting Officer must, if requested in writing, <u>issue a final decision</u> on a dispute.

For Contractor Claims > \$50,000:

Within 60 days, Contracting Officer must decide the claim or notify the contractor of the date by which the decision will be made.

DISPUTES INTEREST

Government shall pay interest on amount found due & unpaid from:

- 1. Date Contracting Officer <u>receives</u> <u>claim</u> (properly certified if required), or
- 2. Date payment otherwise would be due, if that date is later, until the date of payment.

KEY ELEMENTS DELAY CLAIM

1. ENTITLEMENT (Because)

2. SCHEDULE IMPACT

(Must show effect on completion.)

3. COST IMPACT

(\$ Breakout)

CLAIM AVOIDANCE

- 1. Meet Issues Head on
- 2. Resolve Disagreements Quickly
- 3. Manage the Dispute
- 4. Negotiate
- 5. Disputes are Time Sensitive
- 6. Timely Documentation

INITIAL CLAIM REVIEW

- 1. Identify Issues in Contractor's Claim
- 2. Develop Chronology of Events
- 3. Verify Chronology by Data in File
- 4. Analyze CPM / Bar Chart
- 5. Identify Applicable Clauses
- 6. Respond Point by Point to Issues

CLAIM REVISITED

- 1. Decide if Issues are True
- 2. Technical Audit
- 3. Analyze Claim's Engineering Approach: Time & Manhours
- 4. Perform Cost Analysis
- 5. Legal Analysis

OBJECTIVES OF REMEDY SELECTION

SELECTING ONE WHICH:

Minimizes Impact

 Provides Reasonable Consideration

TYPES OF REMEDIES

A / E LIABILITY

PREVENTATIVE

PROVIDED BY CLAUSES

CURE / SHOW CAUSE NOTICES

TO TERMINATE or NOT TO TERMINATE

- Decision is Discretionary
- Be Mindful of Surety's Obligations
- Must be Exercised in Good Faith

ALTERNATES TO DEFAULT

VG 9-11

- Revise Completion Schedule
- Completion by Third Party
- Surety Takeover
- No-cost Settlement
- Deductive Contract Modification

WAIVER OF TERMINATION?

